

RUSSIA RESENTS WAR BURDEN

FEDERAL BOARD GETS DATA ON PHONE GIRLS

Industrial Commission Digs Into Conditions of Wage and Work.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Federal Board of Investigation today announced that it had received a report from the Chicago Industrial Commission regarding the conditions of employment of telephone girls in that city. The report, which was submitted to the board by the industrial commission, stated that the girls were working under very poor conditions, and that their wages were very low. The board is now conducting an investigation into the matter, and expects to submit a report to the public in the near future.

Thompson's Eye on Presidency?

Boom Is Started Mayor Quizzed on Report of G. O. P. Candidacy, Says, 'Ask Lundin.'

CHICAGO, July 21.—A press service report was sent over the country from Los Angeles today to the effect that Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago had announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for president in 1916. The report, which was received by the Chicago Tribune, was immediately questioned by Mayor Thompson. He said that he had never announced his candidacy, and that he was not even considering it. He said that he was "asked" by the press service, but that he had refused to answer the question.

JANE ADDAMS HOME TODAY; SEES WILSON

Urges the President to Promote Neutral Congress for Peace.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Jane Addams, the famous social worker and peace advocate, is expected to return to her home in Chicago today. She has been in Europe for several months, where she has been working for the relief of the war-torn people. She is expected to see President Wilson during her visit, and to urge him to promote a neutral congress for peace.

HEROIC WORK ON THE FARM.

Saving the Oats Crop.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A bumper crop of oats is being saved in the fields of the Chicago area. The farmers are working hard to harvest the crop, and are making great progress. The oats are expected to be a very good crop, and will be a great help to the country.

ALLIES INACTIVE, CZAR'S ARMIES BEARING BRUNT

Meanwhile Germans Pound Away at Warsaw Lines.

LONDON, July 21.—A series of great battles, the result of which will seal the fate of Warsaw, is being fought to the northwest and south of that city. The allies are inactive, and the czar's armies are bearing the brunt of the German attack. The Germans are pounding away at the Warsaw lines, and are making great progress.

TROOPS READY TO HALT RIOTS AT BAYONNE

Use of Torch at Night Follows Fighting During the Day.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 21.—[Special.]—The strike situation here was considered so acute at midnight that it was said on excellent authority the state militia would be called out tomorrow to guard the Standard Oil plant.

NEW YORK STRIFE ON.

Police Refuse to Intervene.

NEW YORK, July 21.—[Special.]—The strike situation here was considered so acute at midnight that it was said on excellent authority the state militia would be called out tomorrow to guard the Standard Oil plant.

RUSSIAN RETREAT ON WARSAW.

Immediately to the west of Warsaw, on what is known as the Bismarck-Grochow line, the Russians have suffered a reverse and are retreating toward the Vistula. Further south the army of Gen. von Woytowicz is making progress toward the same river, which has been reached at one point.

CRUCIAL BATTLE FOR WARSAW.

On the resistance the Russians are able to offer along this front, where the Austro-Germans are making their biggest effort, probably depends the success or failure of the Austro-German operations. Things are moving a little more quickly in Courland, where the Germans claim to have met with successes all along the line, bringing them within striking distance of Riga and the roads which supply that town from the south.

GERMANS SHALL WARSAW DEFENSES.

BERLIN, July 21.—German shells are falling on the outer defenses of Warsaw and Tarnobrzeg are steadily approaching the city. Dispatches from the front today predicted the Polish capital's fall within a fortnight. The Russians are expected to evacuate when the rapidly advancing German armies break through the outer chain of defensive works encircling the city at a distance of seventeen miles.

FIGHT FOR RIVER CROSSINGS.

In Poland south of the road of Mariampol-Kovno we attacked and captured the villages of Kiekierynski and Janowka. Three Russian positions lying one behind the other were captured. The official statement issued today says: "Likewise attacks against positions held by the enemy north of Nowogrod on the Narva river were completely successful. The Russians retreated, leaving 2,000 prisoners in our hands."

THE WEATHER.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

For Chicago and vicinity: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

For Illinois: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly warmer.

For Indiana: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly warmer.

For Ohio: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly warmer.

For Pennsylvania: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly warmer.

For New York: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly warmer.

For the rest of the country: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; slightly warmer.

ANOTHER CASE LIKE LUSITANIA UNFRIENDLY ACT

President Includes This Phrase
in Note to Germany at
Eleventh Hour.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]
As the result of changes made in the
note today, the note which President Wilson
is about to send to Berlin on the submarine
issue will contain a warning that the
United States will regard any further
attack by Germany upon American life
as the high seas as an unfriendly act.
This feature takes its place as the most
important provision in the forthcoming
communication to Germany. It not only
places a positive tone of finality to the note but
places notice upon Germany that responsibility
will rest with it for any consequences
that may come from a repetition
of such an incident as the Lusitania attack.

What "Unfriendly Act" Means.
In diplomatic quarters the significance
of the use of the term "unfriendly act" was
more fully appreciated than elsewhere.
It was pointed out that in the language
of diplomacy the use of this expression
usually presages a break between
governments if the warning thus
conveyed is not heeded.

Europe has been accustomed to regard
the words "unfriendly act" as meaning
that the government using them is
prepared to adopt extreme measures if
necessary. It was recalled that the term
is found in the correspondence exchanged
between some of the present belligerents
in Europe on the eve of the outbreak of war.

Construed Likewise in U. S.
It was generally agreed that to the
United States the term has quite as much
significance as to Germany. That this
provision, in the event of further
unfriendly submarine attacks, will be more
than ever bound to take some action after
having delivered this warning to Germany,
is the universal view here.

It can be said that this fact is fully
appreciated by the administration and
most earnestly hoped that Germany
will show by the future conduct of submarine
warfare that it, too, realizes the point
to which the United States has been brought
by Germany's hitherto unsatisfactory response.

Cites Germany's Attitude.
The way to this warning is paved by
its assertion in the note of the assumption
by this government that Germany has
expressed its acceptance of the principles
of humanity involved by President Wilson
in support of the United States position.

Inasmuch as the United States feels justified
in placing this construction upon Germany's
conduct, it is thought proper for it to ask
Germany adherence to these principles
in practice, with the warning that a departure
from them as regards the lives of
a merchant ship must be regarded by
the government as an unfriendly act.

The portion of the German note of July 18
in which this assumption is based is
quarantined in the second paragraph
to the effect that Germany "is quite willing
to permit its statements and decisions to
be made under consideration to be governed
by the principles of humanity, just as it
has done always."

The president and his advisers felt that
it would be made easier for Germany to
withdraw from attacks involving innocent
civilians lives with this interpretation
of its words offered to it, and that it
would be more difficult for Germany to
repudiate either by word or act the
principles of humanity in question.

Other Points in Note.
Beside these two points, the remaining
features of the note were regarded
today as of secondary importance, merely
serving to maintain intact the position
previously assumed by President Wilson.

Of these secondary features the most
important is the declaration that Germany's
future conduct of submarine operations
the test of the relations that are to
exist between the two governments.

Other points in the note are:
A renewed assertion of the right of
Americans to travel the high seas on
unarmed merchant ships of any nationality,
free from the menace of destruction
by German submarines.

A reiteration of the demands already
made by the president in this connection.
A declaration of the German proposals
as to the conditions under which
Americans will be permitted by Germany
to cross the seas in safety.

Will Not Suffer Limitations.
The United States holds in this connection
that the United States regards these
proposals as involving a limitation
of American rights which this government
cannot even consider, not to mention
the fact that their acceptance would
necessitate arrangements with Germany
as an enemy to Germany.

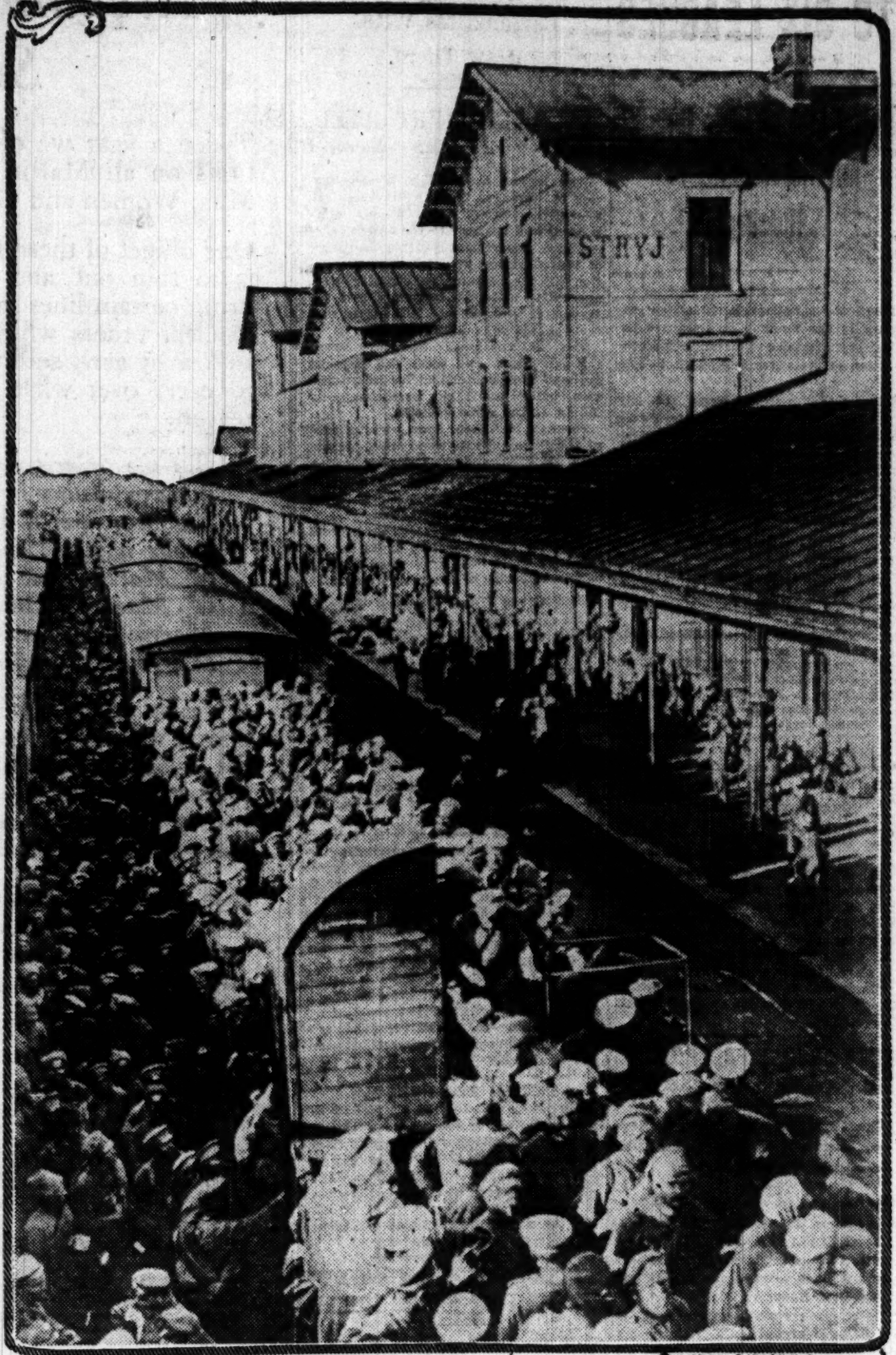
Finally, Germany will be informed again
that this government cannot admit into
the discussion of the issue with the German
government questions pertaining to
Germany's grievances against Great Britain,
or matters of controversy between the
United States and Great Britain.

The United States, however, probably
will reiterate its willingness to convey as
a mediator any suggestion Germany may
desire to make to Great Britain in regard
to the issues in controversy.

The note has not yet left the hands of
the president and Secretary Lansing in
its final form, but no more important
changes are expected in the document
approved at yesterday's cabinet meeting.

**DENVER JEWELER MURDERED
ROBBERS GET \$15,000 LOOT.**
Denver, Colo., July 21.—H. Solomon, 65
years old, a pioneer Denver jeweler and
pawnbroker, was found in the rear of his
store late today with his head crushed
with a hammer by daylight robbers. The
thieves escaped with watches, jewelry,
and diamonds valued at \$15,000. Solomon
was removed to a hospital, where he died.

Russian Prisoners Taken by Austro-Germans in Their Drive Through Galicia and Poland.



The picture shows a mass of the czar's fighting men at the depot in Strzy, Galicia, on their way to the rear of the Austro-German armies.

HEAVY GUARD ON AT U. S. CAPITOL

Threat to Blow It Up Results in Thorough
Precautions.

Washington, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]
The United States capitol and the house
and senate office buildings are heavily
guarded tonight to prevent another attempt
to blow up the structure in which
the houses of congress and the Supreme
court are located.

Mr. Pulman, chief of the Washington
police force, received an anonymous letter
from San Francisco a few days ago
stating that the capitol would be dynamited
on the night of July 21. The chief
immediately placed an extra guard about
the buildings and all visitors were closely
scrutinized and watched while in the capitol
grounds.

Early this evening a senator with a
guest from out of town went to the senate
office building to get some papers from his
office. A metropolitan police guard at
the door informed the senator that he
could enter but that his guest must remain
outside the building. The same precautions
were taken at the house office building.
No visitors at all were allowed in the
capitol grounds.

Oklahoma Fire Remains Mystery.
Official reports on the fire in the dread-
naught Oklahoma in the shipyard at Camden,
N. J., received here today, leave the
exact cause a mystery. More damage than
was first thought was done.

Deck plating was injured, bulkheads
were warped, and the electric lighting
and ventilating systems were destroyed.
The navy department believes it was due
to careless workmen dropping lighted
matches.

Two More Warship Fires.
New York, July 21.—Two more mysterious
fires on ships of the United States
navy, which were made public today,
bringing the total of such fires to six
within the last three weeks, have aroused
officials of the navy yard to a sense of
alarm.

The last two fires occurred yesterday
on board the dreadnaught New York and
the destroyer Warrington, but the facts
were kept secret until today. Both were
extinguished with little difficulty. They
were reported to have been accidental.

The other fires were on board the
dreadnaughts Oklahoma and the battleships
Alabama and New Jersey.

Navy Yard Increases Guard.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 21.—Although
officials at the Philadelphia navy yard
denied that recent fires aboard battleships
had caused them to take extraordinary
precautions, it was noticed today that
the guards about the yard had been
increased to more than five times the
usual number.

Where there were formerly only three
posts there are now sixteen and each
sentry carried a rifle loaded with ball
cartridges. Some of them said they had
instructions to shoot if necessary.

FRENCH CAPTURE FECHT HEIGHTS

Have Key to Valley Now as
Result of Attacks,
London Says.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, July 22, 3 a. m.—
The Chronicle's Zurich correspondent
reports here from lower Alsace
that Monday's French air
raid there did great damage to the
military works. Several bombs
exploded on a crowded troop
train entering Colmar from
Strasbourg with frightful results.
The freight depot also caught fire,
but the flames soon were mastered.
Satisfaction was expressed
by civilians.

LONDON, July 21.—The French have
made another bid for the valley of the
Fecht, in the Vosges. They have delivered
several attacks which have been
partially successful and have captured
the heights dominating that valley from
the east.

About the same time French airmen
dropped bombs on Colmar. Beyond this
and a German attack in the Argonne,
which the Germans claim met with success,
and another German attack in the
Forest of Apremont, which the French
assert was repulsed, only artillery
engagements have occurred along the western
front.

German Success in Argonne.
BERLIN, via London, July 21.—The German
army headquarters staff today gave out
the following statement:
"In the eastern Argonne our troops
stormed additional French trenches, taking
five officers and 300 men and capturing
one machine gun."

"In the Vosges, in the neighborhood of
Muenster, vigorous fighting took place.
The French several times attacked our position
between Lingkopf, north of Muenster,
and Muehlbach. The attacks were
repulsed. In some places the enemy penetrated
our positions and had to be driven out
in bitter hand-to-hand fighting."

"Southwest of Reichs-Ackerkopf the
enemy still occupies part of our trenches.
Day and night frontal attacks were made
from adjoining positions up to Diebold-
hausen. Hillenfirst lay under a heavy
hostile fire. We captured four officers and
about 120 men, mostly Alpine troops."

"Colmar was bombarded by an enemy
airman. Ten bombs fell on the houses
and into the streets. One civilian was
killed and a woman was injured."

French Admit Setback.
PARIS, via London, July 21.—The following
official statement was issued by the war
office tonight:
"In Artois the cannonade continues. A
struggle is going on with aerial torpedoes
and grenades around Souchez. There have
been no infantry attacks, however. On the
eastern edge of the Argonne the enemy
succeeded in gaining a footing in a
trench forming the forward salient in our
line."

BECKER FAILS TO MOVE WHITMAN

Governor Says Statement
Does Not Change His
Opinion on Case.

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—Gov. Whitman
said tonight that a careful study of the
statement of former Police Lieut. Charles
Becker, now under sentence of death for
instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal,
the gambler, had not changed his opinion
of the guilt of the convicted man.

"There is only one thing new in the
statement," the governor said. "That is
the allegation that the late Alfred Lewis
told Becker he was to be 'framed up.'"
That would have been an important
bit of evidence, if true. But if it were
true, why was not Lewis called to the
stand during Becker's second trial? Now,
with Becker nearing death, we hear of
this matter after Lewis is dead."

Not News to Governor.
The governor said that during Becker's
trial he was familiar with virtually all
the allegations made by the condemned
man in the statement. The governor
added that he would have questioned
Becker concerning them if Becker had
taken the witness stand in his own defense.

The Becker statement, the governor
declared, only confirmed Jack Rose's story
that after the Rosenthal murder, Becker
was sending to Rose charging him not to
tell anything he knew about the case.

Story of Becker Denied.
New York, July 21.—Denial that the
late Timothy D. Sullivan was interested
in Herman Rosenthal's gambling house
or that he was going "crazy" over the
possible exposure of the murder, as described
by Charles Becker, was given here
tonight by Harry Appelbaum, private secretary
to the former state senator and
representative in congress.

Thirty Arbitration Treaties.
"During the last year or so this nation
has negotiated some thirty all inclusive
peace treaties by which it is agreed that
if any issue arises, no matter of what
kind, between itself and any other nation
it would take no final steps about it until
a commission of investigation had discussed
the matter for a year."

"England and France entered into
these treaties with us and we begged Germany
to enter into one; and although Germany
refused, yet if we were right in entering
into them with England and France, we
deprived ourselves of moral justification
in refusing to fulfill their spirit as regards Germany."

"Personally, I believe that it was absolutely
necessary when the concrete case
arose to repudiate the principle to which
we had thus committed ourselves."

"However, the clearest teaching is conveyed
in the experience of China and of Belgium
during the last year. As regards Belgium,
the comparison should be made between it
and Switzerland, like the territory of
Belgium, lay between the great
combattants. One offered as advantage
a path of entry to those combatants
as the other."

"A century ago, for instance, when
Switzerland was utterly unprepared for
war, the Napoleonic armies used it as a
highway in marching against the Austrians
and south Germans. Absolutely the same
fate would have been theirs now have
they for the vital fact that in the century
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COL. ROOSEVELT FOR UNIVERSAL ARMY SERVICE

Advocates Adoption of Swiss
System by United States;
Scores Pacifists.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—Col.
Theodore Roosevelt addressed the Pan-
Pacific exposition crowds today on
"Preparedness for War." The speech
was given over almost entirely to that
theme, and he set it forth with new emphasis.

"I firmly believe that there should be
universal military service for our young
men on the Swiss model," the former president
said, at one point in his speech.

At another, referring to the price which
Belgium had paid because of its unpreparedness,
he said:
"Some day or other it may well be that
we shall have to pay on a tenfold greater
scale the same price for exactly the same
reasons, and if such should be the case,
remember, my fellow countrymen, that
whereas the case of the Belgians excited
warm sympathy, our misfortune would
excite nothing but scorn and contempt; for
a rich, powerful, beautiful people invites
the ridicule of all mankind if whether
from sheer silliness and shortsightedness,
or from soft timidity, or from gross
and greedy devotion to the material
benefits of the moment, it fails to prepare
itself to defend its own rights with its
own strength."

"I'm not for war, I want peace, but I
don't want peace for Uncle Sam because
outsiders don't think him worth kicking."
"Preparedness against war does not
invariably avert war," he said, "any more
than a fire department in a city will
invariably avert a fire; and there are
well meaning foolish people who point
out this fact as offering an excuse for
unpreparedness. It would be just as
sensible if after the Chicago fire Chicago
had announced that it would abolish its
fire department as for our people to take
the same view as regards military preparedness."

Belgium and Switzerland.
"However, the clearest teaching is conveyed
in the experience of China and of Belgium
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UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE ADVOCATED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 21.—Col. Roosevelt thus commented on
universal military service and then paid his respects to the
pacifists:
"In addition, I firmly believe that there should be universal military
service for our young men on the Swiss model. In Switzerland the boys
are trained during their last few years in the public schools, and after they
graduate from the public schools they serve with the army for four or six
months and then for eight or ten days every year for the next ten years."

"This training and service, so far from hampering the Swiss or Switzerland
industrially, have added enormously to the industrial efficiency
both of the individuals and of the nation, and their social efficiency also."
"Finally, and most important, let us remember that there can be no
efficient preparedness against war unless we prepare our own souls. If
we become soft and flabby physically and morally, we shall fail. No nation
ever amounted to anything if its population was composed of pacifists
and poltroons, if its sons did not have the fighting edge, if its women did
not feel as the mothers of Washington's continentals felt, as the mothers
of the men who followed Grant and Lee felt."

"Men who are not ready to fight for the right are not fit to live in
a free democracy. The only women fit to be wives and mothers in a free
republic are those who feel that their sons are not sons of theirs unless,
when their country calls, their souls are eager and their feet jubilant to
answer the mighty trumpet note which announces that the hearts of men
are being sifted out before the judgment seat."

"I advocate preparedness against war as
the best type of peace insurance."
"Our regular army should be greatly
increased in size."
"In addition, I firmly believe that there
should be universal military service for
our young men on the Swiss model. In
Switzerland the boys are trained during
their last few years in the public schools,
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SUFFRAGISTS AT PRIZE FIGHT TO PLEAD FOR VOTE

Well Known New York Women
Attend Bouts; Leader Has a
Hard Time Speaking.

New York, July 21.—[Special.]—Joe
Bee Humphries, for the first time in
his entire career as a prize fighter announcer,
extraordinary, had to preface his remarks
from the ring at St. Nicholas rink
tonight with, "Gents—I means ladies and
gentlemen."

"Not only that, but Jimmy Johnston, for
the first time in his career as a promoter
of boxing bouts, appeared at the ring side
in that sort of evening clothes known as
the soup and fish. For there were many
women present, all of them there to applaud
Mrs. Francis E. Brewer's efforts to
preach the doctrine of equal suffrage
from the prize ring between bouts."

What with men and women writers and
painters and sculptors gathered about
the

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sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the
Tribune company assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SWORN STATEMENT.
Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 5027 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915:
Daily 326,907
Sunday 134,548

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, or samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unused. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

VANDALISM WHICH SHOULD BE STOPPED.

At a time when the preservation of everything beautiful which Chicago is fortunate enough to possess is a policy to which the administration is at least tacitly committed, the city is contemplating the destruction of nearly three hundred elm trees which line North La Salle street from Chicago to North avenue. These trees are not to be chopped down, but they might as well be, for an electric light conduit is to be placed in the parkway in which the old trees stand. Commissioner Palmer says that the digging of the trench will not harm the trees, but we prefer the opinion of the city forester, who asserts that to cut the roots, as will be necessary, means the trees' destruction. La Salle street, once a show thoroughfare of fine residences, has fallen from its estate of exclusiveness in this regard, but many of the original property owners still live there and they take justifiable pride in these beautiful trees which they planted more than forty years ago and the branches of which in some places almost meet above the street. These owners have protested to the commissioner of public works and have obtained a temporary stay of the work of destruction.

It is said that a lack of sufficient appropriation prevents the city from placing the conduit in the street where it belongs, and there being no north and south alley in either block at the side, the trench will be cut through the tree roots in the parkway. To destroy these three hundred elm trees forty years old is nothing short of vandalism. It is a matter which concerns not the property owners alone but the whole city, and the greatest concession the administration should make would be to have the trench work done under the supervision of the city forester and to replace every killed tree with a live elm.

CANADA'S WAR DEBT.

Canada has not dealt in billions of dollars and millions of men, but Canada has nevertheless made commensurate war sacrifices in money, suffering, and blood. All the world has stood ready with ambitious imaginations for any suggestion from the European chancelleries and applauded unreservedly the complete successes of the billion dollar loans have been announced, but the Canadian people's patriotic offerings, under the most peculiar circumstances, have had scant notice. Even her American neighbors seem to have forgotten that bigness of spirit is as moving as bigness of numbers.

The temper of the Canadian soldier has already been proven and approved in the theater of war, but the same bravery of the home people in facing a rapidly rising public debt has had a much less spectacular setting. During June alone there was an increase of no less than \$17,970,000, and the increase in the past twelve months has been \$130,906,086, making the total net debt \$450,287,721, or nearly \$60 per head for a young government. These sacrifices made at a critical period of Canada's life for a war across the seas, calling for stamp taxes and increased tariffs, in addition to exposing for slaughter the flower of the manhood of the country, are highly idealistic. France, England, and even Belgium are fighting and making sacrifices—but no greater sacrifices in proportion—in the midst of a struggle that actually threatens their existence, but Canada is giving lavishly of her best blood and money without any thought that physically, at least, she is in danger from the Teuton. Both life and money are more precious, too, to a country just entering upon a period of national development.

Canada is giving humanity one of the real returns of a faithful war. It is the triumph of the purest patriotism and unselfish devotion to the mother country.

TRAINING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The first cavalry, Illinois National Guard, has just finished at Fort Sheridan its annual field service. The second infantry is now in camp at Dixon, the first is on its way to San Francisco on an excursion; the third will follow the second at Dixon, to be followed by the sixth; the eighth will then go to Springfield, to be followed by the fourth, which is to be followed by the fifth, and one battalion of field artillery will go to Sparta, Wis., from July 28 to Aug. 7.

This Tribune submits that this schedule admirably illustrates how not to have an efficient guard. Instead of sending the guard for training by regiments, they should get their service at one time and place, so that officers could get the necessary experience in handling larger bodies of men. It would cost the state very little more, perhaps it would cost appreciably less, to accomplish this highly desirable concentration, men and officers would be stimulated by rivalry and by the more interesting problems treated, and the whole level of the guard's efficiency would be raised.

Moreover, not less than every two years there should be still larger concentration, joining at some proper place the guards of several neighboring states with available regular troops for maneuvers on a larger scale under high officers of the regular army.

It is said that the chances of passing a militia

pay bill at the next session of congress are brightening, but they should be eclipsed unless the bill federalizes the guard completely and assures the nation a fair return for the money it will expend. At present the guard, for all the hard and patriotic service that goes into it and all the state and federal money put into it, is not nearly as efficient a force as it is necessary for us to have for organized militia. The wasteful system of training to which attention is here called is but one of many sources of weakness which war would disclose in tragic loss and humiliation.

If, as seems probable, we are not ready to accept a system of national service such as Switzerland or Australia has, we must at least see to it that the grave defects of our present system are in some measure corrected. They cannot be corrected under the auspices of the states. The guard, if we are to rely upon it, must be brought within the only efficient control, that of the nation, and brought more closely into harmony with the professional standards of the regular army.

Unless this is provided for, the militia pay bill must be looked upon as no better than a "pork" bill which will only add to our record of futile waste and folly in defense legislation and expenditure.

AS TO OUR OWN NEEDS AND INTERESTS.

With regard to the submarine, it is to the interest of this nation to have freedom to use it to prevent the transport of military supplies.

With regard to the sale of military supplies, it is imperative that the United States maintain the right to sell in order that the right to buy may be protected.

The use of the submarine in interfering with the transport of military supplies can be made consistent with humanity only if such transport be recognized as a military service in which noncombatants cannot be employed and which cannot be used for civilian purposes.

We know that passenger ships might supply an enemy with munitions when our prospects of success in war depended upon our ability to cut the line of supply. If the transport were recognized as a military operation, the men engaged in this service would be rated precisely as men on a warship or troopship.

The difference between a troopship and a ship carrying guns and ammunition is none in the fact of war, but usage has permitted noncombatants to travel on the munition carrier, and humanity demands the protection of the noncombatants.

If in the day of our emergency ammunition and gun carriers can be protected by passengers, and the transport thus obtain all the safeguards accorded peaceable shipping, this nation will be imposed upon.

If there were a British base in Canada, a German base on the Atlantic coast of Mexico, or a Japanese base on the Pacific coast of Mexico, and if our fleet had been withdrawn before superior force or our fleet had been subdued by it, we should have under present sea law to submit to the process by which the enemy resupplied his troops. But through the action of a Japanese ship full of ammunition bound for the coast, and our submarines would have to let the ship pass unharmed—by present sea law.

The means of overcoming the enemy by preventing the shipment of supplies might be in our hands, but not be usable because the munitions were carried in peaceable ships which our submarines must stop and search.

Our interests do not require that we surrender the principle that noncombatants shall be safe on peaceable ships. They do require a redefinition of the term peaceable ship and the recognition of the fact that a ship carrying guns and ammunition is no more a peaceable ship than one carrying troops.

It may be objected that arms and ammunition are only a part of contraband and that to recognize the transport of war supplies as a military service would put all trade in that classification. The answer is that what is contraband and what is not gets definition from time to time, usually being stipulated arbitrarily by one of the belligerents, and that the classification of war supplies could be made so as to put the destructive instruments in one class and the instruments of sustenance in another. Both are of military importance, but the shipment of large quantities of ammunition and guns is peculiarly an operation of war with no relation to normal commerce.

Our other interest is to protect the commerce in war supplies because we know that we shall never be equipped for an emergency and must go into whatever markets are open for what we need.

The principles which conform not only to our interests but to equity will provide that the transport of guns and ammunition shall be regarded as a military movement and that military supplies may be purchased by any belligerent able to obtain them from any neutral able to sell them.

The Germans insist upon their right to interrupt the transport of supplies and protest against our sale of them. The allies uphold our right to sell them and protest against the German methods of interference. Each belligerent considers only his own needs and interests.

It is our turn to do a little thinking about our own needs and interests.

Editorial of the Day.

NEEDLESS CALF SLAUGHTER.

(From Hide and Leather.)
In the July 16 issue of Hide and Leather we published a timely article calling attention to the wastefulness of slaughtering calves and young lambs and suggesting that some action be taken to prevent this by legislation. The article stated that the high cost of meat is caused by the scarcity of cattle, and this depletion is largely attributable to the killing of so many young calves, which, of course, is true.

If any one will stop to study slaughtering statistics of these calves, and also consider the process of raising them, only then one will fully appreciate the costly waste that is going on.

To show this, let us take a small community of half a dozen farmers who invest in or own ten heifer calves. At the age of two years they commence to breed—one calf a year—and these calves will average half males and half females. In other words, they will produce a heifer every two years, and these in turn will follow in the footsteps of their mothers. At the end of two years we have five calves. Then they commence to double in every two years. Thirty at the end of the fourth following year, 240 at the end of the sixth following year, 480 at the end of the eighth following year.

Four hundred and eighty cattle in place of the ten calves! In addition, there have been raised the steers, and these sold as they matured at from \$75 to \$100 each, and sold as they matured at to pay for all the feed and care. This is ideal farming, of course, and may not always work out, but certainly will be much better than selling calves to be butchered.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE latest case of southern chivalry that has come to our attention concerns a person named Leaman, from Louisiana, recently appointed consul to Tahiti. A lady of our acquaintance, aged 74, landed on that fair tale without a passport—the first year in her globe-trotting career that she had failed to carry that sometimes necessary document—and was told she would not be allowed to remain. She appealed to the Leaman person, who, without rising from his chair, remarked that he couldn't do anything for her, and advised running along with the steamer. Fortunately, there was a French governor on the island, and he arranged everything to the satisfaction of our sprightly acquaintance, who writes that Mr. Wilson's southern consul can jump in the ocean.

THERE are various ways of reckoning the per capita wealth of this country. According to the secretary of the National Pickle Packers' association, the p. c. w. is 24 pickles.

The Street Sprinkler.
The Sprinkler Man in our town
He works with might and main
To get the pavement sprinkled
Before it starts to rain. MAC.

OF less use than the rear collar button, writes J. J. M., is the button on your sleeve above the cuff. But this never gave us any concern, as it is the first button that the laundry removes.

GOINGS ON IN FLAORAZ.
[From the Flanagan, Ill., News Times.]
John Johnson, farm hand of Mr. Elda, broke an arm a few days ago by shoveling coals overhauled.

William Mcintosh, foreman of the press room, slipped away while working on one of his mysterious trips, returning Sunday.

COL. ROOSEVELT Spends Strenuous Day at the Fair.—Headline.

Puzzle: Find the pleonasm.
Will the Helping Hand Please Decide?
Sir: How shall I press husband's pants so he will not appear deformed? Do you lay the seams together? My neighbor on the right says "Yes"; my neighbor on the left says "Go by the first button." Husband has some white ones which he must wear next Sunday. K. H.

"CAN you tell me," writes one of Marion Harland's patients, "how the measure of distance came to be called a furlough?" And the Helping Hand replies: "Furlough was originally written 'furrow' and the length of the furlough made by the plough before it was turned." Yet Mr. Blason Thompson confines himself to the financial page and this column!

ONLY FAIR.
Sir: In case a billiard player were called from his game to the phone and, after yelling "Hello! Hello! Hello!" should receive no answer, and spit out "Oh hello!" as he hangs up—would it be fair for his opponent to say: "Putting a little reverse English on the bowl, I notice?" G. M. W.

DOC EVANS mentions a mosquito catcher made up of rubber, chloroform, and cotton in a test tube, the open mouth of which is held over the mosquito. But we agree with V. H. T. that it would be simpler to place a piece of resilient rubber on the table and let the mosquito bounce itself to death.

THE SECOND POST.
[Culled by W. L. M. from the morning's correspondence.]
We enclose illustrations of dining tables seating fourteen people with round legs and twelve people with square legs.

It is a pity, laments the News, that women in public golf courses with men, "often fail to display their true form." Only on cloudy days.

Have You Seen Chicago's Southwest Section?
Sir: Considering the New Mexico and West Texas, I have come to the conclusion that you can see farther and see less, and see more land that raises less than in any other section on the map. E. E. H.

SPOON RIVER ORNITHOLOGY.

ETHEL HAWKES.
When Jennings Clarence Wiggs came here I fell for him at once.
I loved him for his English clothes—
His picture in my album.
At night he'd wait till half past ten,
(The Gem don't close until about then).
While restaurant crowds still hung about
Admiring Jennings' wrist watch.

When all the dishes I had clean
We'd take a movie in;
The crooning darkness fit his mood—
He'd grip my hand real tight!

A lemon soda was my treat.
(His pants were always pressed so neat!)
Then down the Lovers' Lane we'd stroll,
While not a word was said.

But he was sick, Jennings was;
A fortune teller warned me.
Jake Williams' wife was after him,
But died before she got him.
Jennings took some Paris Green—
(A quicker death you never seen).
I can't believe his mind was right.
And I was an innocent bystander. URUSA.

WE got a larf out of the following, which was received by an author:
"Pluck a chick of your earliest convenience, so that the canceled check may be returned to us with as little delay as possible."

THE O. F. BOOTBLACK.

Sir: Did you ever have your shoes shined while all the Main street crowd looked on? In Bay City they have the o. f. newsboy-bootblack who carries his blacking box on his back. When he finds a customer he gets down on his knees, while the customer stands with one foot atop the box. B. P.

YOU may be interested—we are not—in the fact that Mr. Bankhead is president of a bank in Logan, Utah.

IN OLD KENTUCK.
[From the Carlisle Mercury.]
Earlwayne Knox, late Sauter with threshing machine for Bourbon.

BERTSCHE relates the valued Post, "continued his amazing revelations." Why amazing?

Signs of the Times.
In Havana, Cuba: "Horrible reduction in ladies' underwear." Same city: "Four o'clock tea. Fresh every hour." On a bottle of w. k. mineral water: "This bottle should be laid on its side in a cool place and left securely corked during use."

Twelfth street: "Kosher Bait for Fishing." [One guess as to the fish.] On a South State street saloon: "Mother's Place." In McHenry, Ill.: "Horseholding our specialty." In Louisville: "The Hurt-Million Shoe Co."

A GADDER writes that the milkman at Lake Maxinkuckee claims that the recent heavy rains and consequent watery grass account for the pallor of the milk he supplies.

LIFE'S LITTLE LUNACIES.

Sir: My favorite form of insanity is being neutral.

R. N.
AN Indiana brewer advertises that his product is "pure and without drugs or poison." Apparently he knows what goes into the average brew.

TRIPPING WITH THEIR LUCK.
[From the Ann Arbor News.]
Lost—Yellow Angus cat, valued as keepsake. Liberal reward, return to 121 S. University st.

"LA FAYETTE to Sell Villa for Museum." Alas, poor Pancho!

The Colonel planted a tree in San Francisco yesterday.

SPECIES! The Big Stick. B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit of the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

HEADACHE CAUSES.

THE Ford company issues a health bulletin which it calls "For You." The plan is that through it the editors talk to the individual worker about his habits. If any habit of his decreases his efficiency, of course the company is interested. One policy would be to fire the man and get another. But then the man hired might have some habit which made him inefficient. Firing a man with a bad habit and hiring a new man would be a gamble. The Ford company thinks a better and cheaper way is to talk to the man about his bad habit. It has found that a large part of its men have the headache habit. The headache habit means inefficiency. Therefore the company is interested. It means suffering. Therefore the men are interested. The company thinks the subject of mutual interest, one to be discussed in "For You."

During the first three weeks in March 544 men reported to the company's hospitals for relief from headache. In all probability as many more had headache and said nothing about the matter. One had habit which was responsible for a great many of these headaches was the headache medicine habit.

The bulletin says: "Don't expect dope to cure your headache. It is the result of the patent medicines and powders you are advertised contain powerful drugs, and if you use them you are taking a chance of getting the dope habit."

It has been proved beyond question that repeated taking of headache medicine alters the blood and nerves as to induce headache.

Another habit responsible for a large number of the headaches is constipation. Constipation is the result of wrong habits. The only cure for it is a change of habit. On this point the bulletin says: "Most headaches come from improper foods, drinks, and eating too rapidly."

There are the result of overstraining the eyes—of not wearing glasses when they are needed. Others result from bad mental habits, such as worry and indecision.

An important point made by this bulletin is that the headache is a result of people. Because a certain method has cured one man's headache it does not follow that it will help another man's.

There is a cause for every headache. The cause for each case must be sought out and removed, and to prevent constipation.

2. There is no test which you can apply. The best laboratory tests olive oil for adulteration.

LA MARQUE DE FONTENY.

(Copyright, 1915, By the H. J. Wood Co.)
LORD SHEFFIELD'S youngest daughter, the Hon. Beatrice Stanley, is to the best of my collection the first member of the British peerage to marry a Christian for the sake of Judaism.

She belongs, however, to a house which has been remarkable for the diversity of its religious beliefs. Thus one of her father's brothers, the Rt. Rev. and Hon. Algernon Stanley, bishop of Exeter, is a Roman Catholic, and his son, the Rev. Canon Stanley, is a member of the Anglican church.

Another of Lord Sheffield's brothers, the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, was a convert to Islam and was buried in unconsecrated ground in Alderley park, his grave in Chesham, near Manchester, was visited by Rida Effendi, imam or spiritual adviser to the Ottoman embassy in London.

One of the nephews of Lord Sheffield, Sir John Lane, P. C., is a Buddhist, while one of his brothers-in-law, now dead, professed atheism.

Lord Sheffield's eldest son and heir, Sir Arthur Lyph Stanley, that is to say, brother of the lady who has just become a convert to Judaism, is governor of the Australian colony of Victoria, and served through the Boer war as officer of the Imperial Yeomanry corps.

Lord Sheffield represents a junior branch of that illustrious house of Stanley of which the Earl of Derby is the chief and which is to be found figuring on almost every page of English history.

Prior to his accession to the peerages of his cousin, the late Lord Sheffield, and to those of his elder brother, the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, he played a prominent role in parliament and also in educational life as chairman of the London school board under the name of Lyph Stanley. He is married to the late Sir Lothian Bell, the great ironmaster.

The first Lord Sheffield, from whose present peer that title is descended on the peerage list, received his coronet as a reward for having saved the Bank of England at a moment when the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" was in greater danger than at any other moment of its existence, namely, during the Gordon riots in 1780.

Indeed, had it not been for Col. John Baker Holroyd with the Sussex militia regiment of his own raising, the militia would have succeeded in storming, looting, and destroying the most famous financial institution in the world. Col. Holroyd managed to beat off the mob's attack on the bank only after some severe fighting.

In the following year he was rewarded with an Irish barony, taking his title from Sheffield park in Sussex, which he inherited from his maternal uncle, the Rev. James Baker, who purchased it from Lord de la Warr in 1703. This Irish barony was granted with special remainder to his daughters by his first marriage, and this is how it happened to come into the possession of the present holder, the late Lord Sheffield, who died beneath his roof.

Lord Sheffield's principal country seat is in Sheffield park near Chelford in the family mansion, in which are entombed the remains of the great historian, Gibbon, who was a warm friend of the first Lord Sheffield, and who died beneath his roof.

If the Hon. Beatrice Stanley has become a convert to Judaism, it is to save her fiancé from disturbance. Her father, Lord Sheffield, is a Jew.

Among other notable instances of the abhorrence of Christianity by members of the British aristocracy is that of Lord Headley, who two years ago made a public profession of the fact that he had embraced the tenets of Buddhism.

Then there is the Earl of Metchborough, head of the house of Savile, whose conversion to Buddhism was not dictated by love or by financial interests, but by eccentricity, but by study and travel.

The late Marquis of Queensberry, it may be remembered, solemnly abjured Christianity for atheism. Then there were the well known cases of Lady Hesketh and the Countess of Ellenborough, both of whom embraced Islam.

CANNON FOOD.
(From Loutiga Blitzer.)

The English customer: "You are very expensive, Mrs. Italy. In Brussels I have gotten the same thing much more cheaply."

The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

RIGHTS OF CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL.

Chicago, July 19.—[To the Friend of the People.]—It seems strange that the Chicago Beach Hotel has been able to fence a place of property against the rights of the public without paying anything for the privilege or acquiring title to the property. As a precedent could any other citizen whose home or business house faces the lake fence off a part of the beach in a similar manner? The public, in my opinion, has more right to this beach and the admission fee charged by the hotel company should not be tolerated. Kindly inform us as to the rights granted the hotel authorities in this matter.

Knappton.
On April 6, before Judge Sullivan in the superior court, the state of Illinois and the owners of this property made a settlement of a controversy which has extended over many years, by which the state took away from the owners a strip of land 300 feet wide and about 400 feet long on the extreme east end of this property. Immediately thereafter the state turned over to the city this piece of ground and the public has not only had the use of the 300 feet which belongs to the city but it has had the use of approximately 100 feet of the land which belongs to the state and which really should be fenced off. There is no question about our legal right to regulate the traffic on our property, which is the beach and the edge of the lake, any more than there would be a question of the legal right of our protectors to regulate the traffic in the front yard, and as we are at a large expense to take care of our beach and as it is a considerable asset in the conducting of our business we feel we are entirely within our rights in deciding who shall use it and who shall not.

The Chicago Beach Hotel has been extremely fair with the general public. For many years we have permitted them on our beach without charge, and it was only when we felt that it was prejudicial to the guests of the hotel that we decided to regulate the traffic by making a moderate charge. Within the last two days an order has passed the city council which directs the small parks commission to negotiate for 300 feet more of lake shore to be added to the 200 feet, which the city has now, and if the negotiations for this land are successful, either through purchase or condemnation, the public will have a beach 500 feet wide and approximately 400 feet long. With the proper alterations to the line west from Cicero avenue on the lake, and it seems to me that it is up to the city of Chicago to provide a bathhouse.

TO STOP CARS AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH STREET.
Chicago, July 19.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly inform me why there are no electric lights in Race avenue, Austin, between Mayfield and Austin avenues. The street is almost entirely dark these nights and quite unsafe. There is a light at the corner of Mayfield avenue, but not at Austin avenue, and it would seem as a matter of safety, as well as necessity, that there should be a light at the corner of Austin avenue, and as two others between Austin and Mayfield avenues. A LOVER OF LIGHT.

A careful inspection of this location has been made, and this department has ordered the installation of no electric lights on Race avenue, opposite Race avenue. WILLIAM E. KEITH, Commissioner of Streets.

WILL NOT EXTEND FULLERTON AVENUE LINE.
Chicago, July 19.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Please tell me whether the surface lines will extend the Fullerton avenue line west from Cicero avenue this year. F. DAVIS.

There are no plans for the extension of the Fullerton avenue line west from Cicero avenue this year and no ordinance has been passed. CHICAGO SURFACE LINE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

IS THIS THE H. O. T. B. AND THE L. O. T. F.?

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 19.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Pardon me, Mr. Editor, but this is really a shame. It is becoming every day more unpleasant for a German. Already this war has cost me a good position, and I must work for a German firm for less money, and my family is too large, so that I cannot afford to leave and go to the States to live. Is it justice? I ask you, Mr. Editor. Is this the "home of the brave and the land of the free"?

If these people did not want to get killed why did they not keep off the ship and stay at home? They had been several times already warned by Germany by newspaper advertisements.

I get by mail such insulting poems, "The Kaiser's Prayer and Last Ultimatum," "Gott Mit Uns," "The Baby Killer's Reward," etc. Some of my old friends, who are Americans, ask me if I think the Kaiser will eat his Christmas goose in Paris this year. I do not like such nonsense.

Why should it be this way? Why cannot we all live together in harmony and peace? Can a good German-American citizen, who came over forty years ago to the United States to earn an honest living, no more be left alone?

If you would publish in your paper what under conditions a man should do, I think you might also help some of the German-Americans, who also are worthy. I have already written to the German consul in New York about this.

OTTO LUDWIG BLITZ, 748 Ottawa avenue.

YOURS FOR ECONOMY.

Ozark, Ill., July 19.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—We, two of the common citizens and taxpayers of the commonwealth of Illinois, of the Twenty-fourth congressional district and Fifty-first senatorial district, hereby wish to register our solemn protest against the extravagant use of the people's hard earned money. It seems that our lawmakers have forgotten all but their own interests in looking to the increase of their expenses and salaries. It seems to us if we ever needed economy in our lawmaking department that this certainly is the time.

We think the Progressive and Republican should get together and elect a set of men who would look more towards economy than the bunch we have.

J. R. BARKER, O. MOORE.

NO TIME FOR JINGOS.
Mound City, Ill., July 19.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Your editorial on "The Jingoism in Germany" of July 8, 1915, and its timely and correct points defining our position are well taken, and no doubt you are gauging public sentiment correctly. This is no time for eastern jingo papers and ammunition manufacturers plunging us into war, and it is fortunate that our western press is not footing into the same horn.

THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.
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If these people did not want to get killed why

CITIZENS FIGHT TO SAVE ELMS IN NORTH LA SALLE

More than 250 Trees Threatened by Proposed City Conduit.

The residents of La Salle street, from Chicago avenue to North avenue, are up in arms over the threatened slaughter of between 250 and 300 beautiful elm trees in that street.

The city has undertaken to lay an electric conduit in the parkway or lawn space bordering its primary purpose the transmission of current to the Mohawk avenue station of the city street lighting department. It has encountered the opposition of the property owners and City Forester Frost as well, who contend that it involves the certain destruction of the 250 or more trees which gracefully overarch the roadway.

Invaded by Business.

Time was when this was one of the most beautiful and exclusive residence streets on the north side. Like other thoroughfares, it has been invaded by delicatessen shops and laundries. Nevertheless the old residents and their newer neighbors want the destruction of the trees, most of which were planted immediately after the great fire and which have attained a growth and beauty which endear the street to all who live there or who use it.

City Forester Frost believes that the conduits cannot be put in the parkway without killing the trees. Some of the work has already been done at the north end, and the result is shown in the drying condition of the trees, the roots of which have been severed.

Halt the Work.

Commissioner Palmer, on the other hand, says that the trees will not be injured. Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Burkhardt, at the request of the property owners, has ordered the work to stop temporarily.

ROBBERY OF HUSBAND AFTERMATH OF GAY PARTY.

Mrs. George K. Mathewson Tells Story to Police While Mate Lies in Hospital.

Mrs. George K. Mathewson, wife of the Chicago manager for Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers, told Lieut. Monahan at the Englewood police station last night that the robbery of her husband Monday night was the aftermath of a gay party during which the Mathewsons quarreled and Mrs. Mathewson refused to go home in the same automobile with her husband and the men who had been with them.

She said she had been overtaken by one of the men and told that the party had been attacked by robbers. When she hurried back, however, the automobile containing the rest of the party had disappeared.

Mathewson is at the Washington Park hospital, suffering from cuts on the head. He told the police he found he had been robbed of \$300 after reaching the hospital, but said nothing of the disappearance of his wife, Joseph Carey and Raymond Higgins, the men arrested, are in the county jail in default of \$5,000 bonds.

Chicago Spare These Trees.



DOROTHY HOHENSTEIN

A GOOD FELLOW, BUT CHECKS BAD

"Eleven Per Cent Ike" No Longer Most Popular Man on South Halsted.

Ike Siskin, who has been dubbed "Eleven Per Cent Ike" by his creditors, will be arraigned in the Maxwell street court today on a charge of operating a confidence game. A score of business men along South Halsted street claim to have been taken into Ike's confidence to the extent of about \$4,000. He was arrested yesterday but obtained his release on \$4,000 bail.

It was about five years ago that Siskin opened an ice cream parlor at 1916 South Halsted street. He was progressive and he was popular. He organized a business men's association. He was going to do great things for the members, but the latter assert Siskin used the association to do great things for himself.

Liberal Borrower.

He began borrowing money on notes. He would offer 11 per cent interest. In some cases he gave checks which came back marked "no funds." Among his creditors are:

- S. Springer of 1820 South Halsted street... \$310
- American State bank... 400
- Klein Brothers of 2010 South Halsted street... 400
- Frank Kral of 1806 South Halsted street... 600
- G. Ginsburg of 2038 South Halsted street... 540
- Mrs. Loeffler of 1814 South Halsted street... 600
- H. Wesche of 1816 South Halsted street... 800

All Right Until—

"Siskin was such a likable fellow we fell for him," said one of the creditors. "We'd drop around and gamble for merchandise. When we won we wouldn't take the stuff. When he won we'd pay him. When he was such a good fellow we didn't mind until these checks began coming back."

WEDS MISS TOBIN, RECORD SHOWS

Canadian Evidence That Palenske Duped Telephone Girl.

Max Palenske and Josephine Tobin were married on Feb. 22, 1915.

So reads the record in the city hall at Windsor, Ontario.

When Palenske was first arrested on the charge of misapplying funds of the Drovers' National bank, of which he was assistant cashier, Miss Tobin, "the woman in the case," told the federal authorities that, while she had known of the banker's wife, she had understood from him that he had been divorced and so had gone with him over the holidays to Windsor, where they had been married on Washington's birthday last.

The trip to Ontario was made, said Miss Tobin, because under the laws of Illinois Palenske was barred from marrying again within a year after his supposed divorce. The Windsor city hall record bears out indisputably Miss Tobin's story of the marriage.

In addition, therefore, to facing the charge of defaulting an amount now believed by the bank officials to be \$2,700, Palenske may also be confronted with an accusation of bigamy. Relatives of Miss Tobin, it is said, are willing to press such a charge.

PEDDLER ATTACKS A WOMAN

Mrs. Stanley Wilk, 1500 West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, reported to the Morgan Park police last night that she had been attacked by a peddler in her home yesterday afternoon. He attempted to throw her to the floor, but she resisted him and he fled. The police are looking for him.

NEW CITY PLAN SHOULD REDUCE BEACH DANGERS

Commissioner Wacker Says Proposed Shore Improvement Will Protect the Bathers.

"The five drownings at Cornelia beach last Sunday show the need for more safety beaches," said Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago plan commission. "Whatever is the cause, the majority of deaths to bathers in the lake each year occur at unprotected beaches. Doubtless many occur to two venturesome bathers, but even that can be remedied by having enough beaches properly safeguarded. Tens of thousands bathe every summer day at unprotected places in the lake because the protected public beaches cannot begin to meet the demand.

Accommodations Inadequate.

"The single day maximum capacity of our nine public beaches accommodations only 5 per cent of our population. Six of these beaches provide neither bathing suits nor dressing room accommodations. From 600 to 800 people frequently are obliged to stand in line at the Lincoln and Jackson park beaches awaiting admittance. It is claimed that 80,000 bathers on a single day have used the private and street and beaches along the north shore. This is 50 per cent of the total capacity of Chicago's properly protected public beaches.

"The demand for additional lake front recreation facilities of all kinds is heavy. Realizing this, it is difficult for the people to restrain their impatience at delays in the progress of the splendid five mile south shore lake front stretch of parklands, playgrounds, watercourses, yacht harbors, and protected bathing beaches proposed in the plan of Chicago.

City Plan Near Completion.

"Happily, this great project," continued Mr. Wacker, "under the guidance of Chairman Harry E. Little of the council committee continues to advance. The city's engineering department within two or three weeks will doubtless have solved the remaining technical problems. Then the pending ordinances can be completed. When public activities are resumed in September rapid and satisfactory completion of negotiations should be had."

Study Municipal Ownership.

Three subcommittees of the aldermanic committee on municipal ownership were named yesterday. The first, composed of Ald. Merriam, Little, and Buck, will inquire into the local situation and the possibility of municipal ownership. The second, made up of Ald. McCormick, Doyle, and Rodriguez, will conduct a survey of public utilities and their operation in other cities. The third, of which Ald. Kennedy, Freidel, and Kerner are members, will report on the progress of municipal ownership in other countries. Ald. Merriam was chosen as secretary of the committee.

WOMAN DIES; FOURTH VICTIM

Mrs. Alice Kurts of 3004 Indiana avenue died early yesterday of shock from burns from fireworks accidentally ignited in a taxicab while she and relatives were resting to their homes from Riverside park the night of July 5.

Mothers and Babies Need More Help.

HERE are thousands of babies within a radius of two miles of the loop district of Chicago who are in bitter need of ice. There are hundreds, possibly thousands, of mothers within those same boundaries who are trying to recover from serious illness and facing the responsibility of providing for a brood of children. Ice will mean health, comfort, and a proper start for the babies. Ten days at Ten Tenueson hospital at Algonquin will mean health and comfort to the mothers. Only one of those hundreds of mothers will be able to go to Algonquin from yesterday's lone contribution—\$5 from E. M. W. The contributions to the ice fund are:

Mrs. H. G. R. ...	1.00	ton, Ill. ...	2.50
A friend, Pax- ...	1.00	J. B. D. ...	2.00
E. A. M. ...	1.00	Laurel ...	1.50
G. E. M. ...	2.00	Anonymous ...	4.40
E. M. W. ...	1.50	Miss B. ...	1.00
Robt. Johnson ...	2.00		
A friend ...	1.00	Day's total ...	\$30.50
M. R. B. ...	2.50	Previously ac- ...	1.00
Shirley Kret- ...	1.00	known9999.95
A. E. G. ...	1.00	Total to date ...	\$927.34

GARDEN TRUCK GIVEN TO POOR

Suburbanites Bring Lots of Vegetables to Chicago for Distribution.

Summer good fellows, who have been boasting of the productivity of their gardens, had a chance yesterday to make good. Many of them did. Nearly all of the railroad stations which handle suburban traffic had baskets of vegetables piled up for the United Charities to carry away to its destitute families, in accordance with plans put into effect by THE TRIBUNE.

One offer of seventy-five bushels of last year's beets was made by the Market Gardens company of Addison, Wis. Bernard C. Roloff of the United Charities received a letter from the concern saying it had no market for the beets, but they are in good condition and will be shipped if transportation is arranged.

Max Schmidt of 204 East Ninety-first street, a large gardener, sent a load of vegetables to the United Charities station in South Chicago. He promised to deliver another load next week.

The United Charities employees were almost flooded at the sight and sound of kohlrabi, the vegetable that made up most of the load. Even the residents of the neighborhood did not know how to cook the vegetable. A visitor for the United Charities who used to live in Milwaukee finally was reached and she explained that all Germans are well acquainted with kohlrabi. She gave out a recipe, which was distributed with the baskets delivered to families.

Every day is garden day now—except Saturday and Sunday—and persons with a surplus of vegetables may bring their garden products to nearly all of the railway stations, where they will be gathered up by the United Charities.

GRAVES' FATHER TELLS OF CRASH OF SON'S FORTUNE

Blames Mismanagement for Collapse of Some of His Enterprises.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 21.—[Special.]—The aged father of Frank P. Graves places the blame for his son's loss of \$250,000—which marked the beginning of the younger Graves' financial difficulties and subsequent suicide at Lake Forest—upon others than Graves himself. The father is J. B. Graves of Jacksonville, Fla. Despite his 80 years, he is taking an active part in the investigation of the affairs of the late Chicago capitalist.

"There were big losses in the failure a year ago of the American Tool company," said the elder Graves. "My son held the bag for \$40,000. Associated with him and implicitly trusted by him was Irving W. Allen, former mayor of St. Joseph, who was found dead in a hotel there a year ago.

"I think Allen's inefficiency also was largely blameable for the Edgewater Country club's collapse in which Frank lost upwards of \$250,000.

"When Frank Graves died he was worth more than a quarter of a million dollars. The life insurance will bring his estate up to a valuation of more than half a million. My son was not bankrupt. He was more the victim of a tight money market, caused by the war and other influences, which made it impossible for him to raise the capital he needed to carry through to success the enterprises in which he was so deeply involved. Practically all of his negotiable securities were being held as collateral to cover loans of various amounts. Because of the condition of the money market he could not borrow without offering gilt edge security.

"While matters are still in more or less of a tangle, I feel confident that my son's estate will pay dollar for dollar on all indebtedness and that there still will be a good inheritance left for his family."

\$9 Buys 1/2 Acre Gives You \$10

Credit on Purchase Price Payments \$4 Up a Month

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30 Minutes from Loop—54 Trains Daily.

1/2 Acre (City Lot) \$333

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The slight amount of bitter it contains is a direct digestive stimulant.

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and their meals would be twice as enjoyable.

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Bottled Beer Department
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You could drive at top speed across the Sahara Desert and Polarine would lubricate perfectly.

So Polarine is the oil for long, steady driving under all conditions.

Expert mechanics tested every make and type of standard motor car before this oil was offered. Then scientists worked out the formula.

Now 2,000 men co-operate in producing sufficient Polarine to meet the demand. Last year that demand was for 7,000,000 gallons, in the middle West alone.

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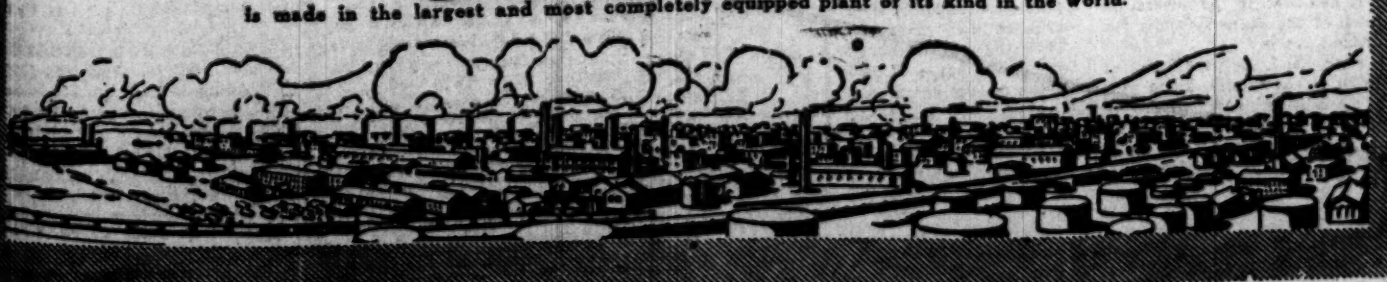
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Summer excursion tickets on sale daily, to September 30th inclusive. Write, call or phone for literature and full information.

Burlington Route

A. J. FORT, Gen'l Agt. Pass. & Ticket, 1411 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill. Telephone—Grand 3117, Automatic—40.

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The curriculum embraces four years of high-school work and college preparation, two years of junior-college work, and special courses in music, expression, domestic arts and science.

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For Catalog, Address: Marie Goss, M. A. P. A. Box 300, LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

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2 SQUADS PLAY IN FINAL TESTS FOR TRIPS EAST

Big Field of Amateurs Enters "Tribune's" Trials on Sunday Morning.

BY OTTO A. ENGEL.
Picked at random, two squads of players will meet in the final preliminary elimination tests at the Cubs and Federal league park Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. In each squad are seventy youngsters, and from these will be chosen ten or twelve players, who, with about twenty others, will meet in the final contests next week. Three players from the original 400 will

make the first eastern trips as members of the Cubs, Sox, and Whales at the invitation of THE TRIBUNE.

No preliminary tryout will be scheduled after Sunday. The next squad will meet Saturday afternoon at Cubs park. Following are the players selected for Sunday's tryouts:

PITCHERS:

Herbert L. Briggs,	Harry W. Wojnowski,
Jack Pinknefeld,	M. Hirsch,
Mike Korwitz,	George F. Zasadil,
King	

John Devereux,	Norman P. Timmonen,
Ray Meath,	Arthur F. Conahan,
John Hollison,	William Dwydick,
	P. W. Scharia.

CATCHERS.

Normal D. Anderson,	Henry J. Arena,
Harry Strykowski,	William Stettin,
Ray Tormoethelsen,	Kurt Ketschel,
Edmund Lingren,	Edward Stanell,
Jacob Kempfowsky Jr.,	Timothy Angland.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Russell Burgess,	Joseph Martin,
Carl R. Soderland,	Carl Johnson,
Leo Gronow,	Joseph Weiss.

SECOND BASEMEN.

SECOND BASEMEN.

Walter A. Dement,	Alex. C. Schwartz,
George Griffin,	Roland D. Whitlock,
Joseph Culliton,	Raymond W. Foley.
Charles Reiger,	

SHORTSTOPS.

Tony Passarelli,	Edison Conlin,
Walter Lenke,	James McGrath,
Frank Fontana,	Julius Geiger,
John J. McKittrick,	E. L. Newell,
H. W. Fraake,	Fred Mats Jr.

THIRD BASEMEN.

William Martin,	Albert E. Nelson,
John Simila,	Julian E. Mee,

Charles E. Pechous, George W. Buerger.

OUTFIELDERS.

George Looka, Ralph McKenna,
Byron K. Childs, Edward C. Schults,
Harry Caswell, John T. Welsh,
E. D. Fraher, Norman E. Flurkey,
Thomas H. Lupton, Arthur F. Gillespie,
W. L. Williams, Morris Blumenthal,
Phillip I. Norris, Reuben Blumenthal,
George Richmond, Frank Lippert,
Edward C. Schults, Matthew A. Dwyer.

CUBS PARK.

PITCHERS.

Jack Holl, Albert Hollenbach.

Robert Burnet.	William C. Haack.
Joseph H. Fielder.	Emil H. Nelson.
Louis Child.	L. D. McWeeney.
Bernard MoShane Jr.	Walter Nagel.
Eoy Willwack.	Frank O'Brien.
Cornwall Wroblek.	John Kelly.

CATCHERS.

Lyle W. Seifert.	George M. Tart.
Walter LeBeau.	Roy Shack.
Herman H. Haack.	Ray L. Jacoby.
Edward F. Soukup.	Harold Petersen.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Harold H. Benjamin.	Edward Noal.
John Goch.	Frankie Burns.

James Byrne, E. R. Larson.
SECOND BASEMEN.
 James Murphy, Charles O. Robinson.
 Howard Evans, Dave Liebt.
 Irvin O. Vanderburg, Harold Burkhard.
SHORTSTOPS
 Louis Christensen, Frank J. Trousck.
 Marty McGinnis, Edward Kieseling.
 John Lietz, Vernon Smith.
 Joseph Carroll, John E. Licht.
THIRD BASEMEN.
 Roy Jorgenson, Arthur B. Bernstein.
 William O'Connor, William Wolverton.
 Stephen J. Holfer, John Tamburine.

OUTFIELDERS.

Walter F. Krueger,	Harold Prendergast,
S. Borgs,	Henry Rolston,
Arthur Hansen,	John L. Sullivan,
L. Horwich,	Edward Carroll,
John E. Emerson,	Edward H. Krinkler,
H. R. Steinfeld,	H. Diehl,
Edward D. Frey,	Axel Nielsen,
Henry Spreitzer,	John H. North.

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BREAKING IT GENTLY.

FLICKERINGS from FILM LAND
KITTY KELLYMr. Ince of Inceville;
a Human Dynamo.

THE New Triangle Film corporation, tripping around D. W. Griffith, Mack Sennett, and Thomas Ince, had its first official birthday on Tuesday. Griffith and Sennett have been visited with in this column, while Thomas Ince, director of the New York Motion Picture company, another one of the human dynamo in filmland, was visited in his studio stronghold, "My Kingdom," as he calls Inceville, six miles up the coast from Santa Monica.

Ince is the man who in the space of five years has accumulated a million dollars and built up a tremendous reputation for his Domino, Broncho, and Kay Bee brands, and who has recently been hitting the mark with some exceedingly effective productions on the Mutual master picture program.

He is only 35, a person radiant with energy and bubbling with interest, on the working out five years ago. When he took me into his office at Inceville, it was a few minutes after 12 by the clock above his head.

"We talked, or rather he talked, with punctuations by various hungry seekers after help from the dark room, the stage actor and that Indian, until the clock pointed to after 2.

"Really, I work day and night," said Mr. Ince. "I do the scenarios for all the features we put on and I read all the synopses and revise the stories for our program pictures. Then I oversee all the direction and I dip into the dark room."

And then he related how it came about that he got started in what he called "the most interesting business in the world."

"It was an absolute necessity," professed Mr. Ince. "I needed the money. I had been an actor for nineteen years. I was fairly born in the business, for my father and mother were both in it, so I began it early, and it was the only thing I knew."

"I played juvenile and light comedian roles, but work was uncertain, and I always tried to keep with the best companies, for I figured that it was better to be a servant with a high type of company than to be a lead with a bunch of low brow. For that reason I never thought about pictures, which had up till then only attracted the footsies and set of the theater. Only the cheap people had gone in for them. There was among the good people something of the feeling of the bread line about them."

"But I was married and had a boy and five years ago in September I was walking along Broadway without a job, with only a \$10 bill in my pocket and the \$3 rent for my little flat upstairs down."

"It was then I met a mediocre actor, dressed in the last splash, who drove up in a car with a great flourish. I had never seen the inside of a limousine," explained Mr. Ince whimsically, "and I thought anybody that rode in a car was very wealthy."

"He told me he was in the motion picture business and advised me to go to it. So I went to the Imp studio and applied. The director was not a theatrical man so he didn't know theatrical reputations and he was very upstage with me—O, very," mused Mr. Ince.

"He gave me a job at \$5 a day. I was



THOMAS INCE

not there long and then I went to the Biograph for a week. I wasn't under Griffith. Then the Imp sent me, and after a week and a half I got my directorship. I was there for over a year and had Mary Pickford for seven or eight months.

"Then, after the mix-up, I came on a salary with Kessel and Baumann in this company—not a very wonderful salary, either. I was the first man to start big westerns, with plausible stories and real Indians. I insisted on a reason in things and the public liked it."

"Then I was flustered with by several organizations and we made an arrangement which took me into partnership. I didn't get much out of it for a while, for Kessel and Baumann were very good business men—I was a good business man, too," Mr. Ince twinkled slyly, "and the results have been satisfactory."

"We got Miller Bros. 101' circus and started in making the 'Bison 101' brand of pictures."

"Now we have a lease on this 20,000 acre ranch and a weekly pay roll of \$10,000 for 325 people."

"For a creditable picture you've got to have everything perfect. Even after all of the acting and directing and setting and photographing are done as neatly as possible, you are at the mercy of the man who prints and develops, so you must have an artist in the dark room—and you have to pay artists. But we do pay our people well and they all stay with us, which probably will bankrupt us some time," chuckled the monologue, "for we increase everybody's pay every year."

"We make an average of thirty-two reels a month for our program release besides our features."

"That's how it happens that we are now a \$5,000,000 corporation grown from a shoestring," Mr. Ince explained in cheerful conclusion.

Don announced his intention of building a merry-go-round. Shortly we heard terrific hammering and the back yard, knowing what it was, we soon became accustomed to the noise and forgot about it. About an hour later in came little Don, red as a beet, and the perspiration rolling off. He stood at the door in tears and said, "Mamma, if you don't come out and lift this heavy board for me I'll break every bone in my stomach." R. M. H.

Austin captured a tramp dog and asked his mother's permission to keep it, but she demurred.

"I am not sure, Austin, that you may keep him," she said.

"But, mother, it is a she."

"Well, I don't think I want her about the house."

"Now, mother," said Austin tearfully, "you are going back on your own seat."

THE TRIBUNE
COOK BOOK
BY JANE EDDINGTON

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Eddington with great market materials and are endorsed by her.

Points on Tomatoes.

Do you know how to skin a tomato expertly? Are you not tempted to pare off the peel from the round side first? It is so easy to take this off that it seems as though it must be the quicker way, but it is not the right way. First cut out the stem but with the core adhering to it, then remove the skin. No matter what use is to be made of the tomato, this is the way to handle it unless the skin is to be left on as when it is stuffed or baked whole.

A tomato is over 94 per cent water, and good water at that, which evaporates when this vegetable is baked. In some cases, when its wettest part is removed, to be replaced by a stuffing, the only thing left of the tomato after it is baked is a navar, and sometimes but a very slight flavor at that.

Whole tomatoes may be boiled without breaking up or losing their shape, though the peel and core have been removed. This method of preparing them leaves to them their natural bulk, and they may be just as handsome for a garnish as most baked tomatoes. They may be made handsome by boiling them on a bed of favoring vegetables, in beef stock or water and butter, and a little sugar, and the liquid is all boiled away.

But plain boiled tomatoes with a seasoning are also good; better if a little butter is added to the water, which if not boiled away, may be used in soups and sauces. These are good cold with French dressing as a salad, and may be eaten by those who find the raw tomato intolerable for some reason. But carefully in aluminum kettles. They are likely to burn on to enameled ware.

BRIGHT SAYINGS
of the CHILDREN

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each child's saying, and the stories may be sent in either by children or their parents. The only condition is the story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is not a question of money or rewards, but of the children's own words, and the results have been satisfactory.

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Drink Water Freely.

says
Antoinette Donnelly

(Copyright 1915, By Antoinette Donnelly.)

THERE is a tremendous amount of ignorance on the subject of the office of water in the internal economy. Many obstinate chronic cases of constipation are caused by the lack of sufficient water to aid in carrying off the waste and effete matter.

The first and most imperative condition for a good complexion is that all your excretory organs be kept in active, healthful state. When it is understood that five-sixths of the human body is water, that water enters into the structure of every organ and tissue, and that no food can be assimilated until it is reduced to liquid, the serious results of stinting the supply will be appreciated.

To assist your internal organs to do their duty you should give your body daily a thorough flushing. When your internal organs are torpid an undue amount of work is forced upon your skin, causing distention of the glands of the skin, which in turn will become coarsened and often covered with pimples and blotches.

People would not have to go away to mineral water springs if they would exercise the same care to drink water freely at home. Drink water the first thing when you get up in the morning. Drink water between your meals, and drink it again before you go to bed at night.

Don't be indifferent, however, as to the condition of the water you are drinking.

All water for drinking purposes should be filtered. The best method is to have a filter attached to the pipes of the house supply, so as to insure filtered water running from all the spigots. If the water is not filtered it should be boiled for thirty minutes, then cooled in covered vessels, when it should be poured into bottles. When cool the bottles are placed in the refrigerator, beside the ice. Be sure not to undo the good work of boiling the water by adding ice to it when you put it on the table. Besides, ice water is so cold it retards and interferes with the digestive processes.

Antoinette Donnelly's Answers.

GERALDINE: If you are only 18, Geraldine, you may continue to grow until you are 30. If you have the advantage of a gymnasium, take exercises that will stretch the body, like the traveling rings, dumbbells, Indian clubs, and swimming. Play tennis and row a boat. These are all excellent things for stretching the muscles. Don't despair. I feel that you can do a great deal yourself to aid your growth.

L. M. N.: Yes, I have a formula for removing warts, but I hesitate to send it to you, as I think it would be far better for you to consult your physician about the wart on your lip. It may look like a wart and yet not be a wart at all, but a mole. The only safe way to remove moles is by electricity and by an expert.

PAULINE: By moistening the hair with a good hair curling fluid before putting it up in curlers or paper it will often

remain in curl three or four days. It takes time and patience to correct large pores. It may take two or three months, so do not be discouraged and discontinue the treatment. I shall be glad to send you my formula for hair curling fluid if you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope for reply.

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MARION HARLAND'S
HELPING HAND
by Marion Harland

Originator of "Safety First"

RELATIVE to "safety first," you're all wrong. R. G. Richards, general claim agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, also chairman of the Central safety committee, is the originator of "safety first" and is called the "father of it." Movie films have shown him as that. Magazines have written him up in connection with his work. Mr. Richards' home is at Geneva, Ill. He is now seriously ill at the Mayo Institute, Rochester, Minn.

In the Public Library.
The poem "V. B. wants is the 'Raggy, Raggy Man,' by James Whitcomb Riley. I am sorry I have not a copy of it, but she can obtain it at any public library.

About Spilling Salt.
With regard to the inquiry about spilling salt, I wish to say that among the Romans the salt cellar was an heirloom and had a sacred character. It was usually—except among the poorest sort—of silver, and it always stood in the middle of the table. Just what significance it had we may infer from the following passage of Horace's ode: "Orem diu!" "He lives happily with small means on whose little table shines the parental salt cellar and who is not bereft of sleep by fear." The salt cellar then was the symbol of frugal content and quiet happiness. The superstition that it is unlucky to spill salt must have originated later. It can be easily explained. C. N. L.

Title of Old Song.
The title of the old song asked for is "Take This Letter to My Mother." The first verse is:

"Take this letter to my mother,
Far across the deep blue sea;
It will fill her heart with pleasure,
She'll be glad to hear from me."

Cleaning a Panama Hat.
I will tell you how I have washed a Panama hat: Wash it all over with lemon juice, leave it in the sun for six hours; then sponge carefully, leaving part untouched, with peroxide of hydrogen. Sun again for several hours. I have often wondered if some one knew of an easier and simpler way of doing it? A friend tells me she washes her husband's with white soap and clear water, rinses well, and puts in the sun to dry. Has any one else tried this method successfully? "B. C. V."

Hang Up in the Kitchen.
Do the Cornettes know that if sugar, about a teaspoonful, is added to the tea-pot when the beverage is being prepared, it will prevent the cloth from being stained, if any should be spilled? That a teaspoonful of salt added to gasoline before using it will prevent a dirty ring about the stain sponged? That the water in which potatoes are boiled can be used to soak stained table linen and will remove tea and coffee stains? That to mix a small quantity of flour with a little water, stirring out all lumps and spread over the top of a pie before baking it will make it deliciously flaky? That stale cake may be freshened up by putting it in the top of a double boiler and steaming it? That the black sticks on gloves will not drip into the white after being washed if not hung up to dry? Lay them flat on a towel in the sun to dry quickly.

"HELMER."

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"HELMER."

THE GARDENER AT WORK.

Answers to Queries.

FREE GROWER: The larvae of beetles are the willow and poplar borers working in the heart or hard-wood of trees. They may be killed by poking stiff wires in the holes, crushing the larvae, or injecting carbon bisulphide into the holes.

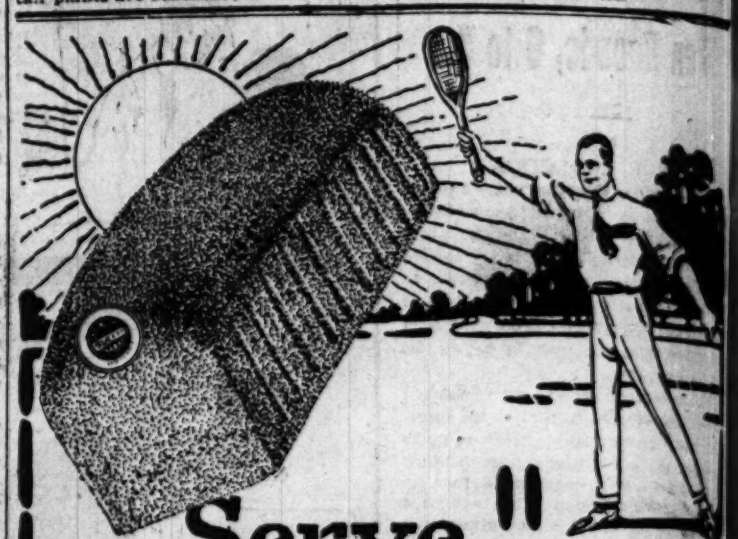
Mrs. A.: The insect battle is on. A fine spray on the hose will control red spider, mealy bugs, and some scale insects.

A Reader: Carpet of snow (alyssum), creeping perennial phlox, and lowly plants on the surface of the ground among tall plants are beneficial, as well as deco-

orative. Thin out to give them space and forbid crowding against the stems of the tall plants.

Mrs. E.: Reckless gardeners often get the best results. There is no harm in planting or transplanting. Common sense teaches that roots must not be injured; that holes must not be too large; that plants must be set in the water. You are safe in digging out clumps in dry August and planting in other places, if you shade from the sun and keep the soil moist.

Mrs. D. K.: Do not worry over a clump of sick pansies. Pull up from the soil until it is light, buy aster plants and sow seed for late flowers.

Serve!!
Sulzer's
Bran Bread
In Hot Weather

WHETHER you enjoy hot weather or are made ill by it depends on your internal condition.

Good digestion, pure blood and proper elimination will result in a system so toned up that every day of summer will be a pleasure.

Sulzer's Bran Bread is not only delicious in flavor—not only a highly nourishing food—but is also an aid to digestion and a laxative.

As a laxative Sulzer's Bran Bread is gentle but certain. A few slices a day with your meals will keep you in splendid condition.

10c—At Your Grocer's—10c

CARL SULZER
BAKER

2851-2863 N. Halsted St. Lake View 691.

Fashions from London



Use of batiste of the little morning frock, in the afternoon gown, and in the double texture chiffon—chiffon cloth, I believe, you call it in America—and mousseline de sole of the dinner and evening gown.

Although all of these things come in the double width, a yard and more from selvage to selvage, still it requires well-nigh a dozen yards to carry out effectively any of the designs that designate the later modes.

In the handling of this mass of material there must be a keen sense of color as well. Perhaps it is in the combinations of colors and colorings that the Parisian dressmakers make for their most telling effects. More than one of them has built a most enviable prestige in the art of dress merely by skillful use of colors and color schemes.

Just what may be accomplished in this direction, was beautifully set forth in a dinner gown displayed the other evening. The material was a wide rose pink chiffon cloth, in which the effect of a triple tiered skirt was cleverly handled. The cutoff appeared that this design all too often imposes is obviated by the use of a pleated panel—narrow throughout—that extends from the high waistline to the hem both back and front, the full shirred flounces rounded off at the corners.

Safe Milk
for
Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

The Food-Drink for all Ages
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Are nutritious, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorate nursing mothers and the aged. More healthful than tea or coffee.

</

'CAMPBELL WILL HANG,' DECLARES WARDEN ALLEN

Prison Head for First Time Expresses Conviction as to Wife's Murderer.

NO USE FOR DICTAGRAPHS.

"'Chucky Joe' Campbell killed Mrs. Allen. My testimony alone ought to be enough to send him to the gallows, where he belongs."

Warden Edmund M. Allen of the Juliet penitentiary made this statement yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter—the first flat opinion he has expressed publicly as to the identity of the murderer of his wife since the tragedy occurred behind the grim penitentiary walls several weeks ago.

"The only thing that might confuse this case would be the continued printing of such foot stories as appeared in some papers today that we had ten or a dozen diatographs around the prison trying to spy on the men in the prison.

Refutes Dictagraph Yarns.
 "There isn't a word of truth to that. It's all rot. We haven't got any dictagraphs in the penitentiary, for the reason that we don't need them. We have the murderer of Mrs. Allen now in custody. He is Campbell.
 "My testimony will hang Campbell, and I shall not rest day or night until he pays the penalty on the gallows. I admit that I am not a very good man, but I am a murderer in my heart. It doesn't last long and I have no prejudices against any of the other inmates. I am stronger today for the honor system than ever before. And I am staying at the prison for just two reasons.
 "I want to remain there until Joe Campbell is dead on the gallows."

Still for Honor System.
 "The other is to extend the honor system work. I have been hampered a great deal by high officials. But for that opposition I would now have 70 per cent of the inmates in the honor organization. As THE TRIBUNE has well said, the honor system should not be confused with the 'trusties.' The 'trusties' have been there for twenty-five years and more. It was a 'trusty' who killed Mrs. Allen. His name is 'Joe' Campbell.

Negro's Story a Fabrication.
 "Since I read Campbell's several statements I have been absolutely convinced and satisfied in my own mind that he is the guilty man. His story, told to the coroner's jury, to the investigators, and to Detective Maguire, is an absolute fabrication. I have never felt the least hesitancy in laying the guilt to him. I have refrained from making a statement until now because I did not wish to be impulsive, nor was I in any frame of mind to

"Now I will tell you a few facts, known probably only to myself and which have never been told the public before. Almost every one who has read Campbell's story has believed it to a certain extent. It was a clever, credible story.

"But—

"Mrs. Allen never read a paper in bed in her life.

"Mrs. Allen never awoke at 6 o'clock. She was always a late sleeper and usually came at 8 o'clock or later.

Points Out Falsehoods.

"I was always awake and up at 6 o'clock, sometimes sooner. Campbell brought me the papers when I rang for them. Never was he permitted to enter our sleeping apartment. He brought the papers to the den, where I read them while being shaved.

"When Mrs. Allen awoke I myself used to give Campbell the orders for her breakfast, which was then brought to our den, off the sleeping room, and there she

"Campbell had strict orders from me never to enter the bedroom unless I was in it.

Has Information in Reserve.

"I have other statements to make when the proper time comes that will show Campbell's story to be an absolute falsehood.

"Campbell killed my wife. He mur-

Warden Allen's statement refutes the story told by the negro at the inquest when Campbell asserted Mrs. Allen had called him into her room at 6 o'clock and while she lay in bed asked him to bring her the morning papers and serve her breakfast. It refutes also his claim that it was usual custom to enter the Allen sleeping apartment and that Mrs. Allen often called him as early as 6 o'clock and while he was in bed.

The warden has not slept at the prison since the night of the tragedy. He still is unstrung and verging on a nervous collapse. He has been quite ill for ten days, but said yesterday he was feeling much better.

What he is trying to fight down, he said, is the hard thoughts that constantly fill his mind because the murderer of his wife is still living.

Has Heart Interest in Men.

"I don't know whether I shall remain in the prison for a much longer time," he said. "That depends upon developments in the near future. I don't want to stay here, and again I do. I don't want to leave these men and the good work they are doing under the honor system. But the penitentiary now is not an inviting place for me. I don't think it ever will be again. Only the men appeal to me." Mr. Allen brought his mother and his *Chicago, yesterday. They*

children to Chicago yesterday.
have taken a house on the south side and
will remain here through the summer.
In his cell in the Will county jail last
night the negro stolidly reiterated his tes-
timony:

NEWS OF THE COMMERICAL WORLD REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

EXPORT BUYING STOPS DECLINE

Wheat Has Late Rally; Corn Futures Strong; July Oats Are Heavy.

Prices for wheat had a serious setback yesterday, but during the latter part of the session a better demand was in evidence and shorts were good buyers, taking profits, while export houses were credited with buying up of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat for export to the Orient. July was weak relatively and declined sharply early on scattered liquidation. The close was 15c lower for the July and 10c down for the deferred months.

Weather conditions were favorable throughout the wheat and corn belt and there was some bidding against country sales. However, the selling from the south was not especially heavy and special bids on a relatively heavy basis were sent out after the close in the hope of getting the farmers to show up. Nebraska is selling little wheat.

Exporters Are Good Buyers. Kansas City said there was a good export demand, but that offers were hard to get. Minneapolis is said to be outbidding other markets for wheat in the southwest, and advice from the south west indicated that the domestic demand would be good. Mills have been fair buyers recently and stocks in all positions are admitted generally to be light. Local cash sales were for wheat, mostly for export, and the seaboard reported 1,200,000 bu for export.

Commission houses generally were sellers early, but on the break there was an excellent cash buying and a good deal of the surplus wheat was taken out of the market. From the low points of the day there were substantial recoveries. Predictions were for continued good harvest. Crop reports from the north west were of a favorable tenor.

Liverpool Cables Lower. Cables were 1/4d lower, the prospects for a larger American offering being a factor abroad. The demand from the continent continues good. Receipts were 140,000 tons, with 45,000 tons inspected yesterday. Primary receipts were 75,000 tons, against 3,250,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were small, 51,000 bu, compared to 1,778,000 bu a year ago. The movement both from the farms and for export, it is promised to be at least as good as in a normal year at this time last year. It promises to be at least as good as in a normal year at this time last year.

Corn Crop Is Backward. Corn showed a good deal of strength, and prices for the day were 1/4c to 1/2c higher. Cash prices followed the advance in futures, closing 1/4c to 1/2c up, and sales for shipment were 185,000 bu. Receipts were 185,000 bu, against 1,778,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were 100,000 bu, against 1,778,000 bu a year ago. The movement both from the farms and for export, it is promised to be at least as good as in a normal year at this time last year.

Oats Have Easy Tone. Oats were easy, and prices for the day were unchanged to 1/4c off, scattered selling and changing in the July causing further setback in that month. From early decline there was a good rally in the deferred months. Country sales are still light. Receipts were 161 cars, with 100 cars inspected yesterday. Primary receipts were 508,000 bu, against 3,250,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were 250,000 bu, against 1,778,000 bu a year ago. The movement both from the farms and for export, it is promised to be at least as good as in a normal year at this time last year.

BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Quantity. Includes Wheat, Corn, and Oats.

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BAROMETER OF WHEAT PRICES FOR CHICAGO.

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GETS \$40,000 FOR NEW STORE

Julius Oppenheimer Secures Funds to Finance Ashland Avenue Shop.

Julius Oppenheimer has obtained a loan of \$40,000 from Greenbaum Sons Bank and Trust company to meet the cost of erecting a new department store building at the southwest corner of Ashland avenue and Forty-seventh street. The building, which is now under construction, will be four stories high and will take the place of the Oppenheimer store building which was burned last winter. Alfred Alschuler is the architect.

The loan is secured by the new building, valued at \$200,000, and the lot, 125 feet square, which is valued at \$100,000, a total of \$300,000. The loan is for a term of six years, and bears interest at 6 1/2 per cent. The property is subject to prior incumbrances of \$300,000. S. W. Straus & Co. are trustees.

Borrow on Hotel Property. David Mayer has given a trust deed to the leasehold estate and the Lombard building, at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Quincy street, to secure a loan of \$50,000 for five years at 6 per cent. The property is subject to prior incumbrances of \$300,000. S. W. Straus & Co. are trustees.

Michigan Avenue Deal. Patrick D. Ryan has sold to Edward J. and M. J. Ryan the three-story apartment building at 4187-4189 Michigan avenue for a reported consideration of \$34,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$20,000. A. D. Gurney of McKee & Poague was the broker.

St. Lawrence Avenue Deal. James Doyle has sold to Oliver P. Wall of Shell Rock, Ia., the property on St. Lawrence avenue 266 south of St. Lawrence street, for a reported consideration of \$15,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$7,500. The lot is 30 by 118 feet.

Plotke & Grosby have sold to A. B. Halverson the six apartment building at 2088 to 2090 Franklin street, for a reported consideration of \$17,500. As part payment Halverson conveyed the southwest corner of Albany and Grand avenues, 112x130 feet, which Plotke & Grosby will improve with stores and a garage at a cost of \$30,000. James Catshaw and J. Grosby represented the parties.

Joseph Dransfield has bought a fifty-foot frontage on Milwaukee avenue between Crawford and Belmont avenues for a reported consideration of \$10,000, equivalent to the frontage on the lot. The property will be improved immediately with a \$10,000 building containing two stores and two flats. Andrew J. Scholtz & Co. represented Charles Stenved, the seller.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Quantity. Includes Eggs, Butter, and Lard.

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NEW RAPID IN TWO

Upturn in and Crucible Consider.

In a generally uneventful session yesterday, the market for steel and iron was quiet. The price of steel was 1/4c higher, and the price of iron was 1/4c lower. The market for steel was 1/4c higher, and the price of iron was 1/4c lower.

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The Tribune Investor's Guide

removes reliable, fair, and unprejudiced, but beyond the exercise of care in securing such information THE TATUNGS assumes no responsibility.

ated for not of general interest it will be mailed provided stamp is enclosed for each purpose.

Chicago Railways Certificates.

W. C. and O. H. H. are the two participants in the certificate plan of the Chicago Railways company represent no tangible assets except in one contingency. If, under the terms of the ordinance, the city should require the present company to sell to some other corporation, the latter would pay the amount of the "capital account" of the company to the certificate holders. The extra 20 per cent would pay series 1 certificates and something on series 2. There are 30,800 series 1 certificates which are each entitled to \$8 a share and 20,000 series 2 certificates. Series 2 entitled to \$8. The first series has received full dividends and \$2 a share is paid on series 2 certificates in February, 1914. In the year ended Jan. 31, 1913, the company received \$1,058,000 in income, of which the city received \$1,058,000 and the company \$1,378,638. The company's surplus after interest and other charges was \$737,161, and of this \$100,000

serves on the insured policies and the rest of its securities were left in charge of the Illinois insurance department which requires that they be held two years against possible claims. At the expiration of two years they will be sold and the proceeds divided among the stockholders. According to officers of the company, if the securities were liquidated now they would bring \$6 and the stock share of \$10 par value. Stockholders originally paid in not only the \$108,000 capital stock but also \$46,161 surplus, representing about \$14.25 a share. This indicates that their average loss will be not far from 50 per cent.

—

Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

J. E. W., South Bend, Ind.—The Toledo, St. Louis and Western railway defaulted the August, 1914, coupons of \$1,527,000 of consolidated bonds. The bonds went into the hands of receiver. The road is not now earning its fixed charges, though the deficit is small. The stock is a pure speculation at present. No one can predict whether the reorganization and the reorganization is probably rather far in the future.

Brief Answers.

J. F. L.—The Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Washington, which was put in a receiver's hands last fall, probably had good assets to the amount of somewhere near 70 per cent of its capital stock. If stockholders wait they are certain to receive a substantial dividend. However, it would, therefore, seem imprudent to exchange the stock now for shares in a speculative venture.

J. M. Joliet, Ill.—Dividends on United States Steel preferred stock are not guaranteed. They are payable out of surplus and must be paid in full before common stock is entitled to any dividend. Good farm mortgages in Inyoquo county are a safer investment than any preferred stock.

Urges National Life.

C. C.: The German National Life insurance company.

DAILY GOVERNMENT REPORT OF THE PRODUCE MOVEMENT

SUPPLIES

GENL SIDS., \$2.70; quality fair; demand poor.
DENN E8—8 cwt California Rais. \$2.35
peas. \$1.75. Arizona \$2.60; peas. Den.
California Rais. \$2.40
potatoes. \$1.25; Arizona pink \$1.00.

Peaches.
AROLINAS-3 cars Tuesday;
AROLINA-30T cars Tuesday; 2 billed Chi-
cago.
ARABMA-0 cars Tuesday; one billed Chi-
cago.
MISSISSIPPI-1 car Tuesday.
INNESSEE-6 cars Tuesday; 5 billed Chi-
cago.
ARKAS-54 cars Tuesday.
ARKAS-10 cars Tuesday; 1 billed Chicago.
Arkansas shipments not previously reported:
Ark-5; 1 billed Chicago.
Cantaloupes.
AROLINA-90 cars Tuesday.
AROLINA-35 cars Tuesday.
AROLINA-2 cars Tuesday.
ARKANAS-15 cars Tuesday; 3 billed Chi-
cago.
ARKAS-1 car Tuesday.
ARIZONA-3 cars Monday; one billed
Chicago.
ARIZONA AND NEVADA-44 cars Monday;
one billed Chicago.
WEDNESDAY RECEIPTS AND PRICES.
Cantaloupes.
ARIZONA-10 cars Tuesday. \$1.00M
demand and quality good. Cal. Sds.
PAUL-1 car Arizona Sds. \$2.25
strong.
NEW YORK-4 cars California Sds. \$2.75M
50; quality fair; demand good; 5 cars Arizona
Sds. \$1.20M; 30; demand good; 10 cars
\$1.00M; 35; demand and quality good; 17 cars
California Sds. \$1.00M; 30; demand good;
10 cars \$1.00M; 35; demand good.
PITTSBURGH-4 cars western, California.
Arizona Standard Sds. \$2.25; 20; demand
good; best Sds. \$1.50.
PITTSBURGH-1 car Arizona Sds. \$2.25; 20; Sds.
DETROIT-2 western, California. Arizona
Sds. \$2.25; 25; quality and demand good.
DET. MOBILE-1 car Arizona Sds. \$1.50;
state \$1.00; quality good; demand slow.
KENTON-POLARIS-1 car Arizona Sds. \$1.00;
standard \$2.50M; 30; Arizona Sds. \$2.25;
state \$1.00M; 10; demand good.
Peaches.
HOPKIN-12 cars. Georgia bellies, \$1.50; qual-
ity good.
ST. PAUL-4 cars. Georgia, bellies, \$1.50;
California, bails, 60c; St. Johns, \$1.00.
ST. LOUIS-1 car. Georgia, bellies, \$1.50;
California, bails, 60c; St. Johns, \$1.00.
ARIZONA, ARIZONA, bibles, bushels, \$1.25;
California, bails, 60c; St. Johns, \$1.00.
state, 250000; Mississippi, bibles, poor pack, 60c;
California, bails, 60c; Georgia, bellies, fancy
caviers, 60c; 35; 15.

LOUIS-3 cars Cal. Sids. and Jumbos.
 15. Per Illinois: baskets 25c. Georgia:sa-
 vining up Sids., \$1.75; demand good.
 PHILADELPHIA-southern Sids., \$1.00
 Arizona Sids., \$2.75(\$3.00.
 EVELAND-1 car Arizona pink fats. \$1.00

PHILADELPHIA-3 cars. Georgia hams,
 bu. \$1.25(\$1.45; Alberta bu. \$1.50(\$1.75.
 OMAHA-Texas. Alberta. fats 80c; bu., \$1.49
 \$1.50. Arkansas. white, half bu. 80c; good
 demand.

THREE COUNTY BOND ISSUES TO YIELD 5%

Payable from taxes on all taxable prop-
 erty in entire counties having areas rang-
 ing from 219 square miles to 1,830 square
 miles, and populations from 10,371 to 19,-
 300. The

Free from Federal Income Tax

Call or write for full particulars. Telephone Wabash 3980.

N. W. Halsey & Co.

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Why Does This Stock
Appeal to Those
Seeking Market Profits?

DANFORTH
5% AND 6%
FARM MORTGAGES
are a standard form of investment, and
are known everywhere for their stability.
Denominations to suit large or small
investors.

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A. C. DANFORTH & CO., BANKERS
Borden's D. 18058, Washington, Illinois.
Founded a Decade

Consolidated Milk Company
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 40.
A semi-annual dividend of 4% has been declared on the common stock of the company payable August 14th, 1918, to stockholders of record August 1st, 1918, and to the holders of 1918, at 12 1/2 M, and open August 13th, 1918, at 10 A M. Checks payable to order of
F. D. SHOVER, Treasurer.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

Sections—SECTION
CIRCULAR
Over 500,000 S
Over 300,000 P

SECTION

[illegible]